

*A. r. hyporhyssa* kindly sent it for study. It is wholly bleached, has lost the cuticle, and measures, alt. 9, diam. 15 mm., umbilicus 3.1 mm., and has  $5\frac{1}{2}$  whorls. There is a very slight basal lip-tooth, and a small oblique parietal tooth, about 1.8 mm. long. The sculpture is decidedly finer than in *A. rhyssa*, agreeing closely with specimens of *A. r. miorhyssa* collected by Ashmun, which, however, differ by having a slightly smaller umbilicus, 2.3 to 2.5 mm. wide in a shell of nearly 16 mm. diam., and the aperture in *miorhyssa* is slightly larger. I can find no other differences between *miorhyssa* and *hyporhyssa*.

*A. r. hyporhyssa* was taken by Prof. C. H. T. Townsend "on the lower slopes of White Mt., above head of Ruidoso, Aspen belt, at about 9500 ft."

*A. rhyssa* and *A. r. miorhyssa* are from the Sierra Blanca.

*Ashmunella rhyssa edentata* Ckll.

*A. rhyssa hyporhyssa* Pils. Proc. A. N. S., Phila., 1905, pp. 228-231, pl. 12, f. 7-13, exclusive of synonym "*Polygyra r. hyporhyssa*" and quoted description of same.

Similar to *A. r. miorhyssa*, but frequently more depressed, with wider umbilicus, and generally without a parietal tooth, which is present in less than 5 per cent. of the specimens examined.

Sacramento Mountains, at various elevations, as given in the paper cited above. While but weakly differentiated from the Sierra Blanca forms, it is well to have a name for the Sacramento race, common in James Canyon near Cloudcroft.

I formerly united this race and *A. r. hyporhyssa*, in the absence of the type of the latter.

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#### ABALONES AND THE EARTHQUAKE.

BY ROBERT E. C. STEARNS.

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The Japanese abalone fishermen who have made their headquarters at Carmel Bay, a few miles south of Monterey, had planned to extend their operations to the more southerly part of the coast, on the shore of San Luis Obispo County. This was in August. Upon examination later on of the rocky region near Morro, where they expected to make a great haul, it was found that the sea-bed was coated with a greasy slime of a supposed bituminous character, which

had killed the abalones. Abalones were found in abundance for miles along the shore, so it was reported, but all dead. As the "meats," as the dried soft parts are called, constitute the chief profit of the fishery, no doubt the Japanese were disappointed.

The earthquake of April 18th, which was felt very slightly at Morro, was credited with the killing, though it may have been caused by some subsequent seismic disturbance. The abalones that occur along this part of the shore belong principally to the species *Haliotis rufescens* and *H. cracherodii*.

The Japanese parties engaged in the fishery at various places, in some instances, use a diving-suit for working in or below the laminarian zone, and are stripping some localities quite thoroughly. The Chinese are said to confine their collecting generally to shallow water. The greater part of the dried meats, if not all, are exported to China.

There is one cannery in or near San Pedro where the abalones are packed, the can-labels bearing the trade name of "Eno-labo," which it will at once be seen is merely Obalone spelled backwards. Here is an instance on a small scale where commercialism overreaches itself. The dear public don't know what "Eno-labo" means, and, as my grocer tells me, don't buy the goods. Fresh-packed "Eno-labo," however, is quite palatable and wholesome food, good enough for anybody.

*Los Angeles, Cal., February 1, 1907.*

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#### EPIPHRAGMOPHORA (MICRARIONTA) HUTSONI N. SP.

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BY GEO. H. CLAPP.

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Shell openly umbilicate; rather thin but strong, smooth and shining when fresh; reddish-horn color on the upper surface, much paler to creamy-white below, with a rather narrow brown band, about 1 mm. wide, above the periphery, visible only on the last  $1\frac{1}{2}$  whorls, the band margined above and below by wider white bands, the lower shading off into the light-colored base. Whorls about  $4\frac{1}{3}$ , the inner ones convex, the last somewhat flattened above, well rounded below and at the periphery. The embryonic shell consists of  $1\frac{2}{3}$  whorls,